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ABSTRACT

The Commission on Preservation and Access sought to increase its knowledge of Latin American microfilms produced and available outside of Latin America itself by studying Latin Americanist microfilming activity in the United States. The immediate goal of this study was to minimize unnecessary Latin American filming duplication. This report summarizes the current state of this type of microfilming activity in the United States, and, to a lesser degree, in other world areas. After briefly reviewing the historical context of microfilm production and its bibliographic control, the report points out subject and format areas in which filming has been particularly extensive. It also suggests strengths and weaknesses of filming efforts to date and indicates the principal institutional and commercial sources of Latin Americanist microfilm masters. The five appendices present the following information: (1) list of the major microform sets of Latin Americanist emphasis; (2) summary results of sample surveys concerning preservation information; (3) text of the questionnaire and the survey responses; (4) the Princeton cataloging record for a collection of ephemeral materials from the Research Libraries Information Network; and (5) a list of recent Latin Americanist preservation microfilming projects funded by grants. A list of scholarly and historical collections that have been preserved concludes the document. Each entry contains a brief description of the preserved collection, the name and location of the institution that received the grant funds for preservation, a shortened name of the granting agency and the date of grant. Further information about funding sources is also included. (MAB)

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The Commission on Preservation and Access

Report

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The Production and Bibliographic Control of Latin American Preservation Microforms in the United States

by

Dan C. Hazen
Selector for Latin America, Spain, and Portugal
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June 1991

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Commission Preface

In November 1990, the Commission contracted with Dan C. Hazen, Selector for Latin America, Spain, and Portugal at Harvard College Library, to conduct a study on the status of the production and bibliographic control of Latin American microfilms in the United States. The study addresses one of the issues raised by participants of a May 1990 planning meeting convened by the Commission in Zurich, Switzerland, where representatives of eight countries discussed the need for an internationally-compatible database capacity for preservation microfilm records.

The concern was that inadvertent duplication of filming of Latin American materials might occur as preservation activities increased during international preparations to celebrate the quincentenary of Spanish and Portuguese presence in the Americas.

In addition to providing specific information on the filming of Latin American materials, this final report also is expected to contribute to further development of international preservation strategies and to encourage similar reviews in other areas of common interest.

The Commission is distributing this report on a complimentary basis to its mailing lists.

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Introduction

The preservation of bibliographic resources has emerged as an increasingly compelling element within the more general preservation of our global cultural heritage. Preservation microfilming is expanding in scope and intensity throughout the world. International efforts to systematize microfilming activity have placed a premium on communication and exchange. Until these efforts become more mature, however, unintended duplication and uncoordinated preservation remain very real possibilities.

For many years, Latin Americanist preservation focused almost exclusively on institutions outside the region. While the base collections did not necessarily match those within Latin America, technical and financial capabilities enabled increasingly strong programs. During this initial phase, the concentration of activity minimized the possibility of either overlap or duplication.

This panorama is changing. A number of Latin American institutions, including the national libraries of Venezuela and Brazil, the University of Puerto Rico, and several Central Bank libraries, have actively engaged in preservation microfilming. Venezuela's National Library has been designated Latin America's Preservation and Conservation Core Program (PAC). At the same time, preservation microfilming within both North America and Europe is reaching unprecedented levels.

The prospect of more concerted preservation both within and outside of Latin America carries the related problem of ensuring efficiency. In the near term, avoiding duplication may be the most practicable aspect of "North-South" coordination, though initiatives based on more active collaboration should gradually emerge. The Washington-based Commission on Preservation and Access has therefore sponsored the present study. Its immediate objective is to provide general information that may minimize inadvertent filming duplication between the Americas. Over a longer term, these data should also help inform a Hemisphere-wide preservation strategy.

This report summarizes the current state of Latin Americanist microfilming activity in the United States and, to a lesser degree, in other world areas. After briefly reviewing the historical context of microfilm production and its bibliographic control, the report points out subject and format areas in which filming has been particularly extensive. It also suggests strengths and weaknesses of filming efforts to date and indicates the principal institutional and commercial sources of Latin Americanist microfilm. It enumerates and assesses the bibliographic sources most useful in locating Latin Americanist microfilm masters. The appendices incorporate various related but more specific information.[1]

[1] The rapid expansion of preservation activity and concern complicates any effort to systematize our knowledge. This report is necessarily a work in progress; ever more complete information is likely over time.

Background: Filming and Filmers

North American libraries have for decades sought to acquire and preserve documentary resources through microfilming.[2] Scholars' microfilming initially focused on archives and reflected the superiority of photographic reproductions over manual transcriptions of original documents. Microfilming for preservation encompassed two early emphases. Newspapers are fragile, bulky, difficult to manage, and quick to disintegrate. Pioneer filming projects with North American newspapers prepared the way for complementary efforts involving foreign titles. Particularly rare materials likewise held microfilm appeal in terms of both preserving originals and facilitating access to the texts.

Latin Americanist microfilming has reflected the phases characteristic of microfilming as a whole. The library community began to address newspapers and some major serials at a rather early date. These efforts were supplemented by commercial projects, though the latter also pursued "made-up" sets of topical or subject orientation. One approach aspired to comprehensive film coverage of a discrete category of publications, such as census documents, statistical materials, or doctoral dissertations. Another was based on "special" library collections—though these were not necessarily the most comprehensive. A third model sought to replicate a definitive bibliography on microfilm. The possibilities were wide, and specific projects often combined these approaches.

North America's library community has become ever more attuned to the urgency of preservation, and in-house operations have expanded apace. Some institutions fairly consistently film fragile materials upon receipt. Similarly, some libraries routinely identify brittle or damaged materials returning from circulation as a basis for reformatting or repair. Most programs in either category encompass all library materials, thereby including Latin American resources as appropriate.

A number of cooperative preservation programs complement single-institution efforts. Film editions of major newspapers and foreign official gazettes have been created under the auspices of such cooperative programs as the Foreign Newspaper Microform Project.[3] While both the intensity of filming and the currency of film have varied over time, projects like these embody a collective commitment to preserve critical research materials.

More specialized cooperative endeavors also have arisen. The Latin American Microform Project (LAMP), created in the 1970s, has preserved serials, archival materials, and library holdings from both the United States and Latin America.[4] Its efforts have been financed by member dues and, in some cases, by outside grants as well.

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[2] For general background on the microform enterprise, see Alan M. Meckler, *Micropublishing: A History of Scholarly Micropublishing in America, 1938-1980* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1982). Thomas A. Bourke, "Scholarly Micropublishing, Preservation Microfilming, and the National Preservation Effort in the Last Two Decades of the Twentieth Century: History and Prognosis," *Microform Review* 19-1 (Winter, 1990), p. 4-16, brings this general background up to the present.

[3] FNMP is briefly described in Meckler, *Micropublishing*, p. 41-43. Richard L. Korman, "Government Publications of the Latin American and Caribbean Region in Microform," *Microform Review* 9-4 (Fall, 1980), p. 221-222, treats projects for official gazettes. More general assessments of cooperative preservation include Nancy E. Gwinn, "The Rise and Fall and Rise of Cooperative Projects," *Library Resources & Technical Services* 29-1 (Jan./March, 1985), p. 80-86; and Margaret S. Child, "The Future of Cooperative Preservation Microfilming," *Library Resources & Technical Services* 29-1 (Jan./March, 1985), p. 94-101.

[4] See Carl W. Deal, "The Latin American Microform Project: The First Decade," *Microform Review* 15-1 (Winter, 1986), p. 22-27.

Some libraries' preservation programs, while in the first instance addressing internal priorities, also have responded to more general needs. Princeton University and the Library of Congress, to cite two prominent examples, have aggressively sought to acquire, film, and market ephemeral materials from Latin America. Substantial amounts of primary research resources have thereby become available through efforts simultaneously addressing the challenges of collection development, preservation, and bibliographic control.

Government programs to enhance the nation's research capability and resources, programs by definition addressed to a general scholarly constituency, also have encompassed Latin Americanist materials. The Department of Education's Title II-C program has supported a number of retrospective conversion projects whereby library holdings formerly represented only in card catalogs have been added to online databases. The National Endowment for the Humanities has similarly supported retrospective conversion. Concerted, coordinated preservation projects appear logical follow-ups.

Both the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Department of Education also support preservation microfilming. The NEH has assumed a particularly high profile. These agencies have funded preservation projects at both individual Latin American collections and, increasingly, ad-hoc and longer-lived consortia.[5]

With government grants and library consortia ever more effectively addressing preservation needs for general holdings of brittle books and such specific categories as foreign official gazettes, commercial publishers have in many instances settled into their own filming niches. Commercially produced Latin Americanist film collections of mainstream, published monographs appear to be in relative decline. Ongoing topical projects continue to focus on census reports, development plans, and the like. Other commercial projects emphasize archival holdings, doctoral dissertations, special library collections, and similar materials available in a limited number of original copies.

Latin Americanist filming is no longer limited to the developed countries, but is increasingly common within Latin America as well. In some instances, the emergence of Latin American filmers, combined with the commercial potential of microfilm sales and increased sensitivity to copyright issues, has affected North American programs. For instance, several Latin American newspapers once filmed within the United States are now available only from Latin American sources. The Hoover Institution has curtailed its extensive filming program for major Cuban serials due to potential copyright complications.

Latin Americanist microfilm has evolved in tandem with micropublishing and preservation in general. The result is something of a hodgepodge of filming categories and emphases. The goals of commercial profit, cultural preservation, and acquisition of scarce or fragile materials in film format have at different times coincided and conflicted. Some trends, like an improved national and international institutional framework for preservation, bode well for future filming. Others, such as changing interpretations of copyright law, may complicate the way.

[5] Appendix E lists Latin Americanist preservation microfilming grants reported from 1985 through 1990.

Background: Standards and Bibliographic Control

Library resources have been reformatted from paper bases to microfilm for more than fifty years. Neither film technology, nor filming standards, nor expectations for bibliographic control have remained constant. The imminent conversion of the *National Register of Microform Masters* to a machine-readable file, and the adoption of both bibliographic and archival standards for preservation negatives, promise a bright future. For the time being, however, the complexities of the past remain. The inconsistencies inherent in microform's past evolution compromise both the utility and the accessibility of some existing film.

Some of the first substantial efforts at Latin Americanist microfilming focused on archival materials. One fairly common scenario entailed a scholar procuring film that eventually found its way to the library. Much such film was considered of primarily local interest, and not necessarily reported to external sources. Moreover, this film was acquired for use rather than preservation: even where negatives were at hand, they were rarely housed in appropriate conditions.

The *National Register of Microform Masters* is the primary information source for North American film masters. *NRMM* began publication in 1965 (the volumes covering 1965 to 1975 were eventually published in combined form); the last printed volume covered 1983. However, *NRMM* reporting has been necessarily voluntary, hence inevitably incomplete. Moreover, *NRMM* has never pretended to comprehensive coverage: "The *Register* reports master microforms of foreign and domestic books, pamphlets, serials, and foreign doctoral dissertations but excludes technical reports, typescript translations, foreign or domestic archival manuscript collections, U.S. doctoral dissertations, and masters' theses. Newspapers are listed in a separate publication, *Newspapers in Microform*, and archival materials and manuscript collections are reported in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. . . ."[6] Standards for bibliographic description have not always been clear, and holdings information is often cursory or incomplete.

NRMM ceased to appear as a separate publication following the 1983 compilation. Subsequent information has been incorporated within the *National Union Catalog* on fiche—or perhaps more accessibly through the major online bibliographic utilities. Current printed compilations include the *Bibliographic Guide to Microform Publications*, initiated in 1984, which records microform acquisitions at the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, and University of Texas. The *Guide to Microforms in Print*, now published by K.G. Saur, lists currently available materials as reported by publishers and producers. A number of supplementary printed sources, including the journal *Microform Review*, provide more selective information.

These printed sources provide title-by-title data for a great number of microform materials. The nature of reporting agencies, changing standards for bibliographic description, and a voluntary bibliographic endeavor all affect their utility. Some reports reflect "ghost" films—despite

[6] The "Foreword" of any *NRMM* volume provides a concise history of this tool and of bibliographic control for microform more generally, as well as information on *NRMM*'s scope and reporting procedures. Also see William J. Welsh, "The Library of Congress: A More-Than-Equal Partner," *Library Resources & Technical Services* 29-1 (Jan./March, 1985), p. 87-93.

convincing records, the printing masters are nowhere to be found. Yet the difficulties associated with bibliographic access to single preservation masters seem almost trivial next to those posed by some large collections. Many micropublishers, both commercial and library-based, provide finding guides only for these sets. Libraries initially perceived the problem as one of local bibliographic access: how might users be apprised of unanalyzed microfilm holdings potentially valuable to their research? The complementary issue of minimizing unnecessary duplication has since joined the question of user access.

One response to the dilemma of collection analysis is represented in Ann Niles's two volumes of printed indexes to about seventy major collections in microform.[7] In other instances, micropublishers themselves have attempted to provide bibliographic access—originally by preparing sets of catalog cards for each item in a collection. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) studied the question of analyzing microform collections and moved on to create an information base in its ARL Microform Project.[8] OCLC's Major Microform Project subsequently organized online cataloging efforts to create records systematically for a number of widely held collections. Related, grant-supported projects have, for instance, enabled the State University of New York at Buffalo to fully catalog titles from General Microfilm Corporation's "Latin American Documents" collection.

Most cataloging for North American library acquisitions, whether hardcopy or microform, is now performed online. Basic microform cataloging guidelines are largely in place, ensuring current and prospective bibliographic access via electronic means.[9] Once information from *NRMM* is converted to machine-readable form and added to the bibliographic utilities, both prospective filmers and researchers will enjoy access to the vast majority of usable film masters. As we will show, some gaps and difficulties will nonetheless persist.

Bibliographic control for older microform masters is sometimes problematic. The quality of film masters likewise varies. Some dated film masters may never have met archival standards. Other negative film has been either lost or destroyed. The fate of older film at one institution is by no means unique: "[the negative] was sometimes catalogued into the . . . general microfilm collection for public use (hence scratched negatives) or stuck away somewhere in the office recorded only (if at all) on the shelf list card of the hard copy. . . ."[10]

The rather recent delineation of standards for microform masters, combined with enhanced preservation reporting capabilities on the major bibliographic utilities, enables high levels of film quality and bibliographic control for current preservation masters. Nonetheless, the emphases in film production, conventions for bibliographic control, and quality standards have all changed over time. This report will begin to relate these past shifts to emerging interests and needs in Latin Americanist preservation.

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[7] Ann Niles, ed., *An Index to Microform Collections* (2 vols.) (Westport, CT: Meckler Publications, 1984-1988). The seventy collections indexed in these two volumes encompass more than 20,000 individual titles. Volume 2, p. 232-276, enumerates titles in the "Latin American Travels" microform set.

[8] See Martin D. Joachim, "Recent Developments in the Bibliographic Control of Microforms," *Microform Review* 15-2 (Spring, 1986), p. 74-86.

[9] *Guidelines for Bibliographic Records for Preservation Microform Masters (Books)* (Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries, 1989); also Robin Wolff, "Survey of Preservation Master Negative Microfilm Cataloging Policies," National Preservation Program Office, Library of Congress, 1987.

[10] Extract from a letter responding to the questionnaire survey developed for this study.

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The following sections report on the project's three main aspects: (1) What has been filmed? Film lists prepared by micropublishers and libraries, as well as bibliographic compilations, have been analyzed in order to categorize Latin Americanist filming. (2) Where has filming taken place? The lists and bibliographies mentioned above, as well as responses to a questionnaire sent both to institutions reporting recent filming activity and to those regarded as significant for their Latin American holdings, have been used to identify the major sources of Latin Americanist microfilm. (3) What are the nature and extent of bibliographic control for microfilm? Samples from the major bibliographic tools for microfilm, in conjunction with questionnaire responses, have been analyzed in order to characterize Latin Americanist bibliographic control.

1. WHAT HAS BEEN FILMED?

Latin Americanist microfilm incorporates a large and rapidly growing body of material and represents a variety of producers and sources. This section surveys film production in terms of types of producers, the biases introduced by economic considerations, and specific categories of materials. It concludes by suggesting some areas in which Latin Americanist filming remains incipient.

A. Film products by type of producer.

Latin Americanist microfilming has focused on a relatively few institutions and commercial firms. Library-based filming has emphasized individual monographs, separate serial runs, and other specific sources. Libraries not surprisingly concentrate on materials in their own collections, so sharply defined endeavors are natural. Some recent library filming, while still emphasizing local holdings, has shifted toward ephemera and similar new categories of material.[11]

Commercial micropublishers more often focus on broader categories of material, occasionally supplemented by wholesale filming of special collections.[12] IDC (Inter Documentation Company), for instance, has filmed national development plans—from all countries and since 1969—as these plans are represented at eight North American and European libraries. While the resultant collections are not complete, they are more comprehensive than dependence on any single institution would permit. Or, to cite IDC again, the massive set entitled "CIDOC Collection: The History of Religiosity in Latin America ca. 1830-1970" began as a project at the CIDOC library in Cuernavaca, Mexico. It grew beyond a special collection filming enterprise by gradually incorporating more than twenty additional repositories. Microfilm collections informed by specific bibliographies (Research Publications' continuing set based on Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America . . .*, for instance) use a different starting point for a similarly broad-based approach.

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[11] A number of institutions lacking sophisticated preservation capabilities have supported these programs by forwarding appropriate local acquisitions to one of the centers. Informal arrangements to supply missing serial issues, etc., are likewise widespread.

[12] Appendix A lists major film sets available through both commercial and institutional filmers.

Numerous film sets have entailed collaboration between micropublishers and libraries whereby special collections are preserved for the institution and marketed by the filmer. "Latin American Pamphlets from the Yale University Library, 1600-1900," for example, is a collection of 10,500 microfiche currently offered by University Publications of America. Sets in this category inevitably mirror the base collections. Where print holdings are strong, the microform sets can enhance both research and preservation. Film from weak collections, on the other hand, may only clutter the research and preservation panorama.

Finally, some commercial firms simply act as microform middlemen, ordering positive film from the original producers as they receive requests on the basis of their own, generally pricey lists.

B. Microfilming economics and emphases.

Calculations of microfilm costs and benefits have always favored projects involving serials and sets. Bibliographic control is relatively simple, substantial quantities of deteriorating materials can be salvaged through a single filming decision, and the film can often be marketed with ease. Perhaps the major drawbacks are the difficulties in creating complete runs for filming and, for incomplete film sets, reporting and filling the gaps.

Microform collections corresponding to pre-existing bibliographies have carried somewhat similar appeal. If a bibliography reflects a single library collection, filming can be tightly focused. The existence of an external listing is often taken to obviate any need for bibliographic control beyond a simple concordance between film and base bibliography: the burden of creating online records is thus shifted to the holding libraries. Bibliography-based filming can also be pursued at a pace determined by the availability of materials and the level of demand.

Omnibus subject filming endeavors have been pursued by some commercial publishers. These broad-gauged projects came into vogue as North American higher education expanded through the 1950s and 1960s, and a host of new libraries had to build the retrospective collections that would support instruction and research. A changing academic market, problematic bibliographic control within the collections, improved capacities for resource sharing, and changing preservation perspectives may limit the prospects for this approach.

Library-based filming has recently moved in two directions. Research interests in popular culture and grassroots movements have encouraged collecting efforts focused on grey literature and ephemera. Such materials tend to be fragile as well as difficult to arrange and control: microfilm provides a possible solution.

As preservation and the brittle books problem have burst upon librarians' consciousness, the need to preserve masses of individual monographs has come to the fore in a process of potentially immense impact and scope. Preservation microfilming triggered by deterioration detected in the course of normal library operations provides a stream of topically undifferentiated master negatives. Grant-supported projects are likewise addressing the preservation of a broad range of research materials, in a process generally organized along broad subject categories and dispersed among many separate institutions.

C. Categories of Latin Americanist microform resources.

The following list—by no means comprehensive—touches on those categories most useful in describing Latin Americanist microfilm.

1) Archival sources. Individually acquired film, of variable comprehensiveness and quality, is scattered fairly widely. Researchers continue to produce substantial amounts of microfilm for personal use, and part of this eventually finds its way to library collections. Such film is often available only in positive copies; its role in large-scale preservation appears limited.

More systematic filming has been conducted at major archives including Spain's Archivo de Indias, the National Archives of the United States, Britain's Foreign Office, and various Latin American repositories. Producers include official agencies and commercial filmers. The Library of Congress' Quincentenary Archival Survey Project is assessing photoreproduced documents (positives as well as negatives) from Spain covering the period 1492 to 1902, available in the United States and some dependencies. A published report is anticipated in the summer of 1991.[13] UNESCO undertook a relatively short-lived archival microfilming project in the 1950s.[14] By the time filming terminated in 1961, about two million pages of material had been preserved from Paraguay, Panama, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Barbados, Peru, and Chile. The Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints conducts substantial and continuing filming in parish and other local Latin American archives. Some local and regional administrative archives (the Archivo de Parral in Mexico, for example) have likewise been filmed.

As the checkered provenance of microfilm from archives might suggest, bibliographic control can be problematic. The *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* affords some retrospective coverage for film in North America. Commercial film lists, finding aids available through filming agencies, and information within specific archives are essential additional sources.

2) Government documents and official publications.

a. Official gazettes. With encouragement from both the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) and the Association of Research Libraries, the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library in the 1950s initiated a cooperative program to film official gazettes. Coverage gradually expanded to the entire world, though in some instances foreign efforts have supplanted North American filming. As with other serial-centered activities, missing issues can be problematic. Subnational gazettes have received only intermittent coverage, with those from Mexican states enjoying particular attention.

b. Statistical reports, population censuses, development plans, central bank reports. Commercial filmers, usually aspiring to worldwide coverage, have tackled various categories of hard-data publications. With the exception of Research Publications' "International Population Census Publications" collection, these sets are relatively recent in coverage. They vary considerably in comprehensiveness, in part reflecting the adequacy of the collection(s) upon which filming is

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13 See the report in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, 49-18 (September 10, 1990), p. 304.

14 Project progress reports were presented at a number of SALALM meetings. For a broader overview, see Korman, "Government Publications." Filmed materials are calendered in several sources, including Pan American Institute of Geography and History, *Guía de los documentos microfotografiados por la Unidad Móvil de Microfilm de la UNESCO* (IPGH Publication #225) (México: IPGH, 1963); the Institute's *Barbados: Guía de los documentos microfotografiados por la Unidad Móvil de Microfilm de la UNESCO* (IPGH Publication #270) (México: IPGH, 1965); and its *Honduras: Guía de los documentos microfotografiados por la Unidad Móvil de Microfilm de la UNESCO* (IPGH Publication #307) (México: IPGH, 1967).

based. Bibliographic control is often problematic, both in terms of forms of entry for government agency names and in terms of identifying, recording, and—eventually—filling gaps in the sets. As with other categories of microform documents, subnational materials are poorly represented. A large number of Latin American statistical serials remains to be preserved.

c. Administrative reports. Several institutions have pursued title-by-title filming of presidential messages and reports, as well as administrative serial documents. The Library of Congress has preserved many ministerial reports (*memorias*) over the years; the Latin American Microform Project is now engaged in a grant-supported effort, sited at the Library of Congress, to film all the *memorias* through 1959 that are available within the United States. Some Latin American countries have filmed report runs as well. Serial reports for administrative units below the ministry level, and those corresponding to subnational governments, are poorly represented on film.

d. Congressional documents. The New York Public Library has been the most significant film source for congressional documents and debates. The original publications tend to be voluminous, difficult to acquire, and clumsy to control. Microform is thus an attractive format, but many microform sets are incomplete. Holdings data are in some cases available only by inspecting the reels themselves: substantial research materials may consequently be lost as institutions incorrectly assume complete runs.[15] Subnational legislatures are fairly occasional phenomena within Latin America. Any corresponding documents are only sporadically available on film.

e. Laws and legal documents. Scattered films cover numerous legal compilations and individual laws, though neither patterns nor priorities are apparent. Bibliographic access to legal materials can be somewhat obscure.

f. Official publications of primarily cultural emphasis and interest. These materials, financed and/or printed by official agencies, are otherwise indistinguishable from mainstream commercial imprints. They are thus treated in the sections corresponding to general monographs and serials.

g. Subnational documents. Coverage is generally weak, though a few areas of particular research interest or collecting strength—Mexican materials, some serial reports from Brazil—are more fully represented on film.

h. International and regional organizations. The Organization of American States has for decades produced microform editions of its documents. Other international and regional organizations have only occasionally followed suit.

3) Serials. For the cost/benefit reasons already suggested, serials have been popular with filmers. Preservation microfilming has focused on serial titles of particular research value, very large (and preferably embrittled) runs, and some serial categories (like medical journals) of either special interest to specific institutions or perceived commercial value. For most disciplines, commercial filmers predominate as producers of serial microforms. Within Latin American Studies, however, the balance between library and commercial filmers appears much more even. Title listings for serial microforms are fairly readily accessible. However, gaps—and the longstanding lack of ready ways to identify and fill them—present serious and persistent problems.

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[15] In the Peruvian case, more than fifteen percent of the published volumes for the period 1872-1966 are not included on the New York Public Library's film, despite an *NRMM* listing that might suggest a complete set. The RLIN record notes that the set is incomplete, and refers users to the targets for each reel for detailed holdings information.

4) Newspapers. Top-level newspapers are being filmed with some consistency. More than one title is available from such large countries as Mexico or Brazil, though only a single newspaper is available from many other nations. Initial filming dates vary widely. The principal sources of Latin American film include the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, the Latin American Microform Project, the Library of Congress, and scattered—and occasionally duplicative—institutional projects. Specialized bibliographic control is available through *Newspapers on Microform* and Steven Chamo's *Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries* (for retrospective coverage), and in occasional lists distributed by the Library of Congress and the Center for Research Libraries.[16]

Several Latin American institutions, as well as some newspaper publishers, are considering filming projects—though only the most prominent titles are likely to be affected. Film produced in Brazil and Venezuela has already supplanted in-house production at the Library of Congress. Barter arrangements provide silver halide film for these producers, who cannot otherwise obtain raw film stock.[17]

5) Monographic materials. More and more monographs are being filmed, both through upgraded standard library preservation operations and through larger projects—many cooperative, many funded by outside grants—to preserve research resources. Non-duplicative, single-item filming assumes the gradual creation of a widely dispersed collection of preservation masters, with digital reformatting and electronic retrieval an eventual second step. The impact upon research of ultimately less complete local collections, in conjunction with a larger universe of master negatives at remote locations, is not entirely clear. Bibliographic access to individual preservation masters is currently provided through online bibliographic utilities; previous filming was most commonly reported to the *National Register of Microform Masters*. Bibliographic access to large sets is in many instances limited to printed finding aids.

6) Ephemera and grey literature. Latin Americanist research increasingly focuses on bottom-up analyses of social and political change. Popular culture provides a complementary focus. One result is growing library interest in materials once outside the collecting canon. The printed manifestations of grassroots groups are often fragile and physically insubstantial, and preservation may be necessary at the moment of receipt. Cost-effective bibliographic control poses another challenge. Several institution-based filming efforts, most notably at Princeton University though also at the Library of Congress ("Brazil's Popular Groups"; current projects with Mexican material), seek to acquire meaningful quantities of ephemera, organize them at the collection level, and preserve them on film. This type of approach is likely to expand, though its long-term viability may require new sources of financial support.

Bibliographic access to sets of ephemera is now most frequently provided via semi-archival, collection-level processing. Appendix D provides a sample record from Princeton University: item-level description is deliberately sacrificed in the interest of processing efficiency, while numerous access points are employed to meet user needs.

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16 *Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries, 1948-1983* (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1984) indicates known preservation masters. See also Steven M. Chamo, *Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries: A Union List Compiled in the Serial Division, Library of Congress* (Austin: University of Texas Press, [1969]). This retrospective compilation lists holdings in hardcopy, positive, and negative microfilm, as reported by 70 libraries in the United States.

17 See Robert C. Sullivan, "Five Decades of Microforms at the Library of Congress," *Microform Review* 17:3 (Aug., 1988), p. 155-156, "The LC/BN Brazilian Newspaper Microfilm Exchange Program."

D. The filming that remains.

Research resources that support Latin Americanist scholarship might be characterized in terms of a matrix incorporating research demand, scarcity, fragility, preservation costs (including the cost of bibliographic control), and institutional location (in the United States or Latin America, in a major library or a small collection, in private or public hands, and so forth). Fleshing out this matrix will require the insights of librarians and scholars from both North and Latin America.

Results should suggest future filming priorities. For instance, newspapers are fragile, often retained at only a few institutions, amenable to low-cost bibliographic control, and of immense research value. North American cooperative microfilming can count the U.S. Newspaper Project among its major accomplishments. A similar approach might likewise benefit Latin America.

Publications from the regions within most countries, to cite another category, are underrepresented in foreign libraries and also in many of Latin America's national and university libraries. These materials provide information and perspectives increasingly important for scholarship. They tend to be scarce, and are often less durable than more mainstream publications. Bibliographic control may be expensive.

For a third example, various international and regional organizations have produced documentation that, while important for research, is both difficult to locate and in precarious condition. Bibliographic control may again be challenging.

2. WHERE HAS FILMING TAKEN PLACE?

The New York Public Library, the Benson Collection at the University of Texas, the Library of Congress, Princeton University, and Yale University have comprised a first tier of library-based Latin Americanist filmers. NYPL and LC sustain major preservation microfilming operations. Much of Texas's film has been produced through special projects and grants. The Latin American bibliographers at Princeton and Yale have enjoyed independent capabilities to sustain unit-based filming programs.

Cooperative microfilming programs are also important. The Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) has been the most prominent and durable filming consortium; the Foreign Newspaper Microform Project (FNMP) affords some complementary coverage. (Both projects are now based at the Center for Research Libraries.) LAMP's activities are determined within that group. FNMP has a more controlled agenda, though currency and thoroughness of coverage have varied through the years. The Intensive Cuban Collecting Group has more recently emerged as a voluntary consortium that seeks to collectively identify research resources that are then filmed by one of the members. Preservation masters remain in each filmer's collections, but information is shared and future access ensured. A June 1990 list thus reported 142 serial master negatives at seven institutions.

Both ad-hoc and pre-existing library consortia have attracted outside grants. Retrospective conversion was an original focus. With standard bibliographic records increasingly available online, and with "queuing date" fields which enable institutions to signal their prospective

filming, solid bases are at hand for large-scale preservation. Appendix E records some of the major preservation microfilm projects recently funded or now under way. Other efforts are imminent.

A few commercial micropublishers have focused particularly on Latin American materials. Inter Documentation Company, Research Publications, General Microfilm Company, and University Publications of America have all produced Latin Americanist sets.[18] Other commercial filmers, including Chadwyck-Healey and University Microfilms, have produced collections (for instance of statistical materials or doctoral dissertations) that incorporate substantial amounts of Latin Americanist material. Some of these broad-gauged collections have been split into area- and country-specific sales units.

While a large number of institutions have engaged in at least sporadic microfilming, bibliographic sources suggest that only a few account for most available production. Responses to the survey prepared for this report likewise suggest a limited universe of effective sources. The New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, Yale University, Princeton University, and the Center for Research Libraries are among the institutions combining responsiveness with strong Latin Americanist microform holdings. As preservation programs become more widespread and effective, the number of efficient film sources should increase.

Film sources vary in terms of when film was produced and how master negatives have been stored. Significant amounts of film were produced before standards were defined. Many master negatives were until fairly recently held in inappropriate conditions. The practical consequence may be that precisely the same older film for which bibliographic access is often problematic is film that falls short of current preservation guidelines.

3. WHAT ARE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL FOR MICROFILM?

Bibliographic control is crucial, both at the minimalist level of avoiding subsequent duplication and as the basis for more assertive collaborative programs. Without adequate intellectual access, preservation masters are simply unusable.

A. The general sources of bibliographic control: manual and electronic.

Such general bibliographic sources as the *National Register of Microform Masters*, the *Bibliographic Guide to Microform Publications*, the *National Union Catalog*, the *Guide to Microforms in Print*, and *Microform Review* provide basic coverage for most microform materials. As we have seen, they do not adequately represent large microform collections. Additional print resources include Ann Niles's two volume *An Index to Microform Collections*, with its item-level listings of the titles incorporated within some seventy major microform sets; and Suzanne C. Dodson's *Microform Research Collections: A Guide*, which compiles a range of basic data for about 375 major collections.[19]

Bibliographic control for microform is rapidly transcending print resources. *NRMM* is now being converted to an electronic format—though the product will omit serials and materials in some languages and scripts. Current microfilming activity, particularly that supported by

[18] See Appendix A for a partial list. Microform publishers are in an extended phase of winnowing and consolidation. Firms are merging, vanishing, and being acquired by other enterprises in a process likely to continue.

[19] Suzanne C. Dodson, ed., *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (2nd ed.) (Westport, CT: Meckler Publications, 1984).

federal funds, almost universally entails the addition of bibliographic records for master negatives to the two major bibliographic utilities, OCLC and RLIN. (Tapes are normally cross-loaded between the utilities, though there are reports that technical tape-loading snags may affect, for instance, serial records provided to OCLC by RLIN.) Chadwyck-Healey has contracted with the Research Libraries Group to produce the RLIN Preservation Master File on CD-ROM. As *NRMM* is also acquired and loaded by RLIN, and thereby becomes part of the file reproduced on CD-ROM, this not-yet-produced resource should become increasingly valuable.

While online coverage will remain incomplete even following the current *NRMM* conversion, the number of machine-readable records will continue to grow. Nonetheless, the mechanics of online access to records for preservation masters will remain somewhat problematic. Cataloging conventions for microform materials remained in flux for some time following the adoption of AACR2.[20] The new rules varied from AACR1 in stipulating that microform cataloging reflect the microfilm itself, rather than the item that had been reformatted to film. Imprint information for the original was thus relegated to a note, while the place and date of publication reflected where and when the microfilm was produced. Both practice and prescription have more recently shifted to reflect the original imprint.

The practical effect of uncertain cataloging conventions is that machine-produced lists based on fixed-field codes for country or date of publication may be misleading. Keyword searching (author "Venezuela," for instance) for microform masters might mitigate these obstacles, but will not eliminate them. Similar coding anomalies and software limitations may affect searches based on other elements in the MARC format. Comprehensive, computer-generated lists of region-specific preservation masters are difficult to produce.

Finally, standards for holdings information remain incipient. Serials data can be compromised without such information, as can the utility of the original film. This is a major gap in the existing framework of standards, formats, and procedures for the bibliographic control of microforms.

B. Bibliographic coverage for Latin Americanist microfilm.

Reviewing the general state of bibliographic control for microfilm provides necessary background for closer consideration of the sources that most adequately report Latin Americanist materials. The principal area-specific source is the *Microfilming Projects Newsletter*, which has been produced under SALALM auspices since about 1958.[21] *MPN* reports are collected on a voluntary basis: information is incomplete, and it may be inconsistent for any one institution over time. Furthermore, SALALM as of 1976 determined to omit commercial listings from *MPN*. Film producers tend to report serials and sets rather than individual monograph titles. Finally, *MPN* reports are often prepared by Latin American bibliographers, rather than preservation or photoduplication units.

The project sought to identify the most important print sources for Latin Americanist reports by comparing listings for twenty-one author or title entries presumed significant for Latin American materials ("Argentina," "Caracas," "García," "Revista," and so forth) in all available volumes of the *National Register of Microform Masters*, the *Microfilming Projects Newsletter*,

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[20] See Gail Persky, "The Mellon Microform Master Project at the New York Public Library," *Microform Review* 13-1 (Winter, 1984), especially p. 15; also Diane Stine, "The Cataloging of Serials in Microform Under *AACR-II* Rules," *The Serials Librarian* 5-3 (Spring, 1981), p. 19-23.

[21] The current editor is Basil Malish, of the Library of Congress. An index was prepared for numbers 1-20: see *Library Resources on Latin America: New Perspectives for the 1980s. Final Report and Working Papers of the Twenty-fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials* (Madison: SALALM Secretariat, 1981), p. 123-162.

Guide to Microforms in Print, and *Bibliographic Guide to Microform Publications*. *NRMM* included 1,726 listings (counting only clearly Latin American materials); *MPN*, 479; *MIP*, 311; and *BGM*, 77. (Appendix B summarizes the results.) While the chronological coverage of these sources varies substantially —*NRMM* covers about twenty years of publishing, *MIP* only one — this counting exercise demonstrates that the lists are not simply interchangeable. It does not, however, indicate whether the different sources are recording different materials, or merely repeating larger or smaller chunks of one another's information.

A second phase of analysis sought to determine whether a single print source (or RLIN, in this case) might incorporate all or virtually all of the Latin Americanist listings. Main entry listings for "Venezuela," "Caracas," and "Revista" were tallied for all the sources listed above. The results were summarized according to reporting sources and microform producers. (See Appendix B.)

These tallies suggest several tentative conclusions. The *National Register of Microform Masters* is the single most important source for film information. Its availability in electronic format should, in consequence, substantially ease the quest for information. The *Microfilming Projects Newsletter* follows in utility for Latin American resources. *Microforms in Print* emphasizes commercial film and appears the most useful printed source since the demise of *NRMM*. The *Bibliographic Guide to Microfilms*, finally, overwhelmingly emphasizes film produced by the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. It provides little information beyond that available in other sources, though its format does allow subject access.

The samples for "Venezuela," "Caracas," and "Revista" all reveal a broad range of institutions engaged in microfilm work—albeit with the lion's share of production concentrated on only a few. The most important producers include the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, the University of Texas, and commercial firms including General Microfilm Company, Inter Documentation Company (IDC), Research Publications, and University Microfilms. Should this production pattern hold across the board, retrospective film acquisitions could reasonably focus on a few major suppliers.

The results of bibliographic comparisons are suggestive but neither complete nor altogether convincing. Many institutions have inconsistently reported their preservation activity. Since holdings statements are almost universally incomplete, preservation reports may be misleading. Some categories of materials—newspapers, archival holdings, collections of ephemeral materials—are omitted or consistently under-represented in the major printed sources. Finally, our survey of bibliographic tools does not address the degree to which preservation masters meet archival standards.

A questionnaire (Appendix C) was thus employed to gauge filming quality, activity, and reporting patterns from the viewpoint of film producers. The survey was tested on a small sample group and then sent to all libraries reporting Latin Americanist negative film to any of the bibliographic sources surveyed above, to commercial firms with known Latin Americanist projects, and to several major Latin American collections not otherwise indicating film activity.

Complete survey returns are not yet in hand. The preliminary results nonetheless substantiate that past preservation microfilming has focused on only a few locations. Many repositories reported either no previous film activity or only sporadic activity with little concern for film standards, archival storage, or complete bibliographic control.

Some institutions responded to our survey by reporting no preservation microfilming, despite having at some time announced projects in the *Microfilming Projects Newsletter.* It appears that anomalous organizational structures for producing, holding, and controlling microform account for many of these discrepancies. Bibliographers at several institutions have pursued filming projects within their units, in a pattern that remains in place at Yale and Princeton Universities. Such flexibility, in conjunction with appropriate facilities for producing, storing, and copying film masters, has encouraged some of the field's most significant preservation initiatives. In other circumstances, the film is, for practical purposes, useless.

Most survey responses indicate improving film quality, storage conditions, and bibliographic control over the years. Federally funded preservation projects demand high levels of film quality and bibliographic control, and these standards are becoming the norm. Holdings data, however, remain inconsistent.

Survey responses also confirm varied reporting patterns for master negatives. Most currently produced film is cataloged on OCLC or RLIN, though the fullest and most up-to-date holdings information is often available only through local databases or card files. Most library preservation departments have fairly consistently reported to *NRMM.* Films prepared by Latin American bibliographers have more often been reported only to *MPN*, or through internal lists and sales circulars. Increased centralization and standardization are nonetheless reflected in patterns of bibliographic access: the major bibliographic databases, OCLC and RLIN, now include at least summary records for the overwhelming bulk of preservation masters.

The following guide briefly summarizes these findings through a gross outline of Latin Americanist preservation activity up to the recent past. It links categories of resources in which significant preservation activity has occurred with the major sources of film and bibliographic tools. Anyone considering filming can reduce the chances for inadvertent duplication by consulting the institutions or sources listed:

Census documents: Research Publications; IDC.
Collections of monographs and serials: See Appendix A.
Congressional debates: New York Public Library.
Cuban serials: Intensive Cuban Collecting Group.
Ephemera and grey literature: Princeton University Library; Library of Congress.
Government organization manuals: Chadwyck-Healey.
Individual monographs: Widely filmed; check by specific title.
Individual serials: Widely filmed; check by specific title.
Ministerial reports: Latin American Microform Project; Library of Congress.
Newspapers: Library of Congress; Center for Research Libraries. See *Newspapers in Microform* and lists from the Center for Research Libraries.
Official gazettes: Library of Congress; New York Public Library; Kraus Thomson.
Statistical serials and reports: Congressional Information Service; Chadwyck-Healey; IDC.

The major producers of Latin Americanist master negatives are indicated in Appendix C. Prospective filmers should in all cases verify specific titles on RLIN (or OCLC) and in the *National Register of Microform Masters* and the *Microfilming Projects Newsletter.* RLIN's Preservation File, when released on CD-ROM and as *NRMM* online listings are included, will become the single most portable and comprehensive source.

Several more general statements can also be made on the basis of the surveys associated with this project:

1) Significant Latin Americanist microfilming activity centers on a limited number of institutional and commercial producers.

2) Different institutions reached reliable levels of quality and bibliographic control at different times, with the largest producers generally among the first.

3) Virtually all currently produced microfilm within the United States appears to meet archival standards, to be housed in archival conditions, and to enjoy automated bibliographic control. (Some commercial sets remain weak in the last area.)

4) Some master negatives produced in the past are essentially valueless for preservation purposes as a result of substandard production standards or storage conditions.

5) Filming plans and projects in Europe are gaining both structure and momentum. Latin Americanist filming within Europe remains a relatively low priority. Some European collections are nonetheless almost certain to hold unique materials.

6) Some fairly scattered filming is under way in the Caribbean. Many Caribbean countries identify only uneasily with "Latin America;" future cooperation may be affected as a result.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Knowledge of Latin Americanist microfilming activity in the United States will substantially increase once *NRMM* is available online. Electronic products like the RLIN Preservation File on CD-ROM likewise promise improved access. However, the growing emphasis on microfilming ephemeral materials and grey literature will perpetuate a large body of preserved resources not accessible at the item level. Projects encompassing large special collection-type categories of materials are unlikely to disappear, however they may diminish. Avoiding all inadvertent duplication will remain a challenge, though it should become ever more reasonable to conclude that microfilm accessible only through extended searches is in effect inaccessible. Much film corresponding to these difficult records was produced before current standards were defined, and may thus be deficient in archival terms.

A large and rapidly expanding body of materials relevant to Latin American Studies is available on microform. As more major libraries develop preservation capabilities and programs, the number of individual items identified for preservation will inevitably increase. The panorama will become still richer as more Latin American institutions join in the preservation microfilming enterprise. The medium- and long-term prospects for cooperation are dazzling; the short-term need for coordination is clear.

A number of fairly specific suggestions may enhance the capabilities and coverage for Latin Americanist microfilm.

1) Holdings information for preservation masters of serials and sets should be fully developed. Gaps should be identified and a concerted and coordinated program implemented to provide complete film sets of full archival quality. This in some instances may be possible by combining several incomplete masters. It will more often require new filming.

2) The same process should be extended to microforms of newspapers. FNMP film is more often than not incomplete. Despite disclaimers, missing issues are rarely located and filmed to complete sets, and most libraries routinely discard hardcopy holdings once the film is reported available.

3) North American and Latin American librarians and scholars might profitably meet to set filming priorities for Hemisphere-wide cooperation. Existing efforts would be supplemented, rather than supplanted, by any program that resulted.

4) Interamerican projects will require an institutional basis to coordinate preservation activities. LAMP's membership requirements and administrative links to the Center for Research Libraries make it an unlikely candidate. The Latin American Preservation and Conservation Core Program (PAC) at Venezuela's National Library may be fully occupied with its immediate agenda for some time to come. The Organization of American States' preservation efforts have emphasized training, and have ebbed and flowed with the Organization's shifting financial fortunes. A new institutional base may be necessary.

5) SALALM's *Microfilming Projects Newsletter* should be evaluated for effectiveness and perhaps merged with online sources for microform masters. Listings for preservation masters reported in the past but no longer usable should be purged from any definitive file.

6) Concerted efforts to cooperate in acquiring, describing, and preserving ephemeral materials should be expanded to a broader base of institutions and materials. Long-term funding arrangements should likewise be explored.

7) An initial distribution of this report may well attract additional survey responses, as well as clarifications and corrections. Should additional information so warrant, an updated version should be distributed after another six months or so.

Appendix A: Major Microform Sets of Latin Americanist Emphasis

I. Microfilm of Printed Sources

"Annual Reports of the World's Central Banks — Latin American and Caribbean Collections."
Retrospective edition, ca. 1,000 microfiche.
Current collections, 1984-1988.
Chadwyck-Healey.

"Bibliothèque Linguistique Americaine."
70 microfiche; 25 original volumes.
"Originally filmed by Microcard Editions and now exclusively available from UPA."
University Publications of America.

"Brazil's Popular Groups."
32 reels (plus).
Library of Congress.

"British Diplomatic Blue Book Series, 1800-1899: Central and South America."
Irish Microforms, Ltd.
Reviewed in *Microform Review*, Sept., 1977.

"Census Reports."
(125 titles, including some from Latin American countries.)
IDC.
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"CIDOC Collection: The History of Religiosity in Latin America, 1880-1970."
3 large installments containing many thousands of monograph and serial titles, on many thousands of fiche. Organized by categories, with finding guide and filmer-provided "preliminary" catalog cards.
IDC.

"Current National Statistical Compendiums on Microfiche." (1974-)
Available in country/regional (and other) groupings.
"Formerly issued by Greenwood Press."
Congressional Information Service.
Review in *Microform Review* 4-4 (Oct., 1975).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).
Also see "Latin American and Caribbean Official Statistical Serials...," and "National Statistical Reports on Microfiche..."

"The Discovery, Conquest, and Organization of Spanish America and Oceania."
239 microfiche; 42 original volumes.
"Originally filmed by Microcard Editions and now available from UPA."
University Publications of America.

"Dominican Republic: Adaptive Agricultural Research Project, 1981-1985."
37 microfiche.
IDC.

"Economic Surveys, 1921-1957 — Latin America and the Caribbean."
206 surveys on 256 microfiche.
Chadwyck-Healey.

"Government Organizational Manuals, 1900-1977."
5,508 microfiche; includes 11 Latin American countries (among many others).
Chadwyck-Healey.

"Hispanic Culture Series." (1964-)
Incorporates Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American books, 15th-17th centuries. List dated 9/89 reports 532 reels, with filming continuing at 40,000 pages per year.
General Microfilm Company.
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"Historical Archives of the Brazilian Workers' Movement."
Listed in "Microfilm Catalogue 82" of "at the Giangiacomo Feltrinelli Foundation, Via Romagnosi 3, Milano 20121, Italy."

"International Population Census Publications: Latin America."
Pre-1945, 76 reels.
1945-1967, 128 reels.
Post-1967, 88 reels (all per 1991 list).
Research Publications.
Review in *Microform Review* 5-4 (Oct., 1976).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"Latin American and Caribbean Official Statistical Serials, 1821 to 1982 — including recent updates."
5,006 microfiche.
Chadwyck-Healey.
Review in *Microform Review* 9-3 (Summer, 1980).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).
Also see "Current National Statistical Compendiums on Microfiche," and "National Statistical Reports on Microfiche..."

"Latin American Documents." (1960-)
931 reels as of Dec., 1980.
Based on "Recent Books" section from *Inter-American Review of Bibliography*; selected titles from the *National Union Catalog* subsequently added.
General Microfilm Company.
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"Latin American Pamphlets from the Yale University Library, 1600-1900."
10,500 microfiche.
"Originally filmed by Clearwater Publishing Co. and now available from UPA."
University Publications of America.

"Latin American Statistical Reports" (IDC) — see "National Statistical Reports on Microfiche: Latin America."

"Latin American Travels." (1964-)
257 reels, completed project.
General Microfilm Company.
Contents indexed in Ann Niles, ed., *An Index to Microform Collections* (v. 2, 232-276).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"Medina's Biblioteca Hispano-Americana."
176 reels to date, continuing project.
General Microfilm Company.
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"National Development Plans: Social and Economic Development Plans on Microfiche."
(available by region; Latin America with 356 plans on 2,057 microfiche per April, 1989 brochure.)
IDC.
Review in *Microform Review* 6-6 (Nov., 1977).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"National Statistical Reports on Microfiche: Latin America."
187 series per April, 1989 brochure. annual updates.
IDC.
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).
Also see "Current National Statistical Compendiums on Microfiche," and "Latin American and Caribbean Official Statistical Serials..."

"Nicaragua Now."
30 pamphlets, 1 reel.
New York Public Library.

"Official Gazettes."
(also available on title-by-title basis.)
KTO Microform Division in association with the New York Public Library.
Review in *Microform Review* 4-1 (Jan., 1974).

"The 'Official Press' of Oaxaca, Mexico, dated 1846 thru 1956."
39 reels (vesicular).
Southwest Micropublishing, Inc.

"Organization of American States Documents and Publications."
continuing microform set, available directly from OAS.
OAS.

"Perón Era Political Pamphlets and Monographs."
1,485 microfiche; 650 original items. University Publications of America. ("Not available outside the United States.")
"Revistas Hispano-Americanas."
(Latin American journals in Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English.)
373 reels to date. Continuing project (per list dated 9/89); titles available separately.
General Microfilm Company.

"Rural and Regional Development: Development Plans, Programmes, and Projects."
116 Latin American titles, 226 microfiche. ongoing project.
IDC.

"Selected Americana from Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from Its Discovery to the Present Time.*" (1968-).
originally on microcard, subsequently to microfiche.
"units 1-129," 119,958 microfiche; "units 130- " on a continuing basis, with 1,620 microfiche as of Dec., 1990.
"OCLC Retrocon records available..."
Research Publications. (original project by Lost Cause Press.)
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"The Women's Movement in Cuba, 1898-1958: The Stoner Collection on Cuban Feminism."
15 reels.
Scholarly Resources.

II. Microfilm of Manuscript and Archival Sources

"El Archivo de Hidalgo del Parral 1631-1821."
323 reels.
Bell & Howell, Micro Photo Division.
Review in *Microform Review* 1-1 (Jan., 1972).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"Background Briefs and Foreign Policy Documents, 1980-1988."
British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
(some documents of Latin Americanist interest; 644 microfiche altogether.)
Chadwyck-Healey.

"British Records Relating to America in Microform":
Customs 3, 1696-1780 in the Public Record Office, London.
Microform Limited (formerly "EP Microform Limited").
Review in *Microform Review* 6-4 (July, 1977).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"British Records Relating to America in Microform":
Papers Relating to the English Colonies in America and the West Indies 1627-1699 in the British Museum (Egerton Manuscripts 2395).
Microform Limited (formerly "EP Microform Limited").
Review in *Microform Review* 6-4 (July, 1977).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"British Union Catalogue of Latin Americana."
164 microfiche, plus 132 microfiche in the "Library of Congress catalogue."
IDC.

"CIA Research Reports: Latin America, 1946-1976."
University Publications of America.
Review in *Microform Review* 14-4 (Fall, 1985).

"Colección de Documentos para la Historia de la Oposición Política al Estado Autoritaria en Chile (1973-1981)."
3 vol., plus 14 microfiche.
(unclear whether the fiche represent printed or manuscript sources.)
IDC.

"Colonial Latin American Manuscripts & Transcripts in the Obadiah Rich Collection."
33 reels; collection at New York Public Library.
Research Publications.

"Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files."
("... concentrating exclusively on those Central Files that have not been microfilmed by the National Archives or other publishers ...")
Many Latin American sets; brochure gives full listing.
University Publications of America.

"Crises in Panama and the Dominican Republic: National Security Files and NSC Histories (1963-1969)."
8 reels.
University Publications of America.

"The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962."
586 microfiche plus 2-volume index. Based on a bibliography prepared by the "National Security Archive."
Chadwyck-Healey.

"FBI File on the American Churchwomen Killed in El Salvador, December 1980."
2 reels.
Scholarly Resources.

"Foreign Nations: The Special Studies Series: Latin America, 1962-1980."
Also "1980-1982 Supplement"; "1982-1985 Supplement"; "1985-1988 Supplement."
University Publications of America.

"The John F. Kennedy National Security Files: Latin America: National Security Files, 1961-1963."
10 reels.
University Publications of America.

"The Lyndon B. Johnson National Security Files: Latin America: National Security Files, 1963-1969."
13 reels.
University Publications of America.

"The Mexican Mission Papers of John Lind."
7 reels.
Minnesota Historical Society.
Review in *Microform Review* 2-3 (July, 1973).

"Mexico: British Foreign Office General Correspondence."
1919-1956; 1957-1958.
"Years 1919-1956 originally published by Clearwater Publishing Co. and now available from UPA."
University Publications of America.

"Music and Dance in Surinam."
116 microfiche.
IDC.

"Naval Office Shipping Lists for the West Indies, 1678-1825 (Excluding Jamaica)."
15 reels.
Microform Ltd.
Review in *Microform Review* 11-4 (Fall, 1982).

"OSS/State Department Intelligence and Research Reports. Part XIV: Latin America, 1941-1961."
10 reels.
University Publications of America.
Review in *Government Publications Review* 7A-1 (1980).
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"Publications from the U.S. Department of State Records, 1810-1959 (National Archives Record Group 59)."
Extensive offerings, generally arranged by country.
Scholarly Resources "in association with the National Archives and Records Administration."

"El Salvador: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1977-1984."
870 microfiche with 2-volume index. Based on a bibliography prepared by the "National Security Archive."
Chadwyck-Healey.

"U.S. Military Intelligence Reports."
Argentina, 1918-1941 (4 reels).
Mexico, 1919-1941 (9 reels).
University Publications of America.

III. Microfilm materials best accessible through other lists, or whose current status could not be verified

"Archives and Manuscripts on Microfilm in the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection: A Checklist," Jane Garner, comp. (Austin: University of Texas, 1980). 48 p.
Lists 400 items; reviewed in *Microform Review* 11-3 (Summer, 1982).

"Catálogo Micropelículas." Centro de Microfilmación, Sistema de Bibliotecas, Universidad de Puerto Rico - Recinto de Río Piedras. 6a edición, junio, 1990.

The Center for Research Libraries, *Handbook* (Chicago: CRL, 1990).

Mary Ann Fisher, "Preliminary Guide to the Microfilm Collection in The Bancroft Library." (Berkeley: University of California, March, 1955).

"Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials in the United States and Canada," Richard W. Hale, Jr. (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press for the American Historical Association, [1961]).

"HRAF — Microfiles." (1958-)
continuing project.
Human Relations Area Files, Inc.; distributed in the United States by University Microfilms International.
Listed in *Microform Research Collections: A Guide* (1984).

"ICCG [Intensive Cuban Collecting Group] Master Negatives, June 1990."

"Información Documental de América Latina."
Dossiers apparently on microfiche in various series, in conjunction with Bell & Howell, Toronto. Brochures date from 1977; current information not located.

"Latin America and the Caribbean: A Dissertation Bibliography," Carl W. Deal, ed. (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, [1977?]).

"Latin America and the Caribbean II: A Dissertation Bibliography," Marian C. Walters, ed. (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, [1980?]).

"Latin American and Caribbean Research Material Available in Microform from the Latin American Microform Project and the Center for Research Libraries." (Chicago: CRL, May, 1988). periodically updated. Also see "Negative Microforms of Latin American and Caribbean materials held at the Center for Research Libraries," May 1991.

"List of Latin American Imprints before 1800, Selected from Bibliographies of José Toribio Medina, Microfilmed by Brown University." (Providence: Brown University Library, 1952).

"Periódicos brasileiros em microformas: Catálogo coletivo, 1984. (Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca Nacional, 1985).

Princeton University microfilm sets: list available from Princeton; new film is regularly added.

IV. Addresses

(Note: Addresses change with some frequency, and the micropublishing field remains volatile with mergers, acquisitions, and spin-offs.)

Bell & Howell
Micro Photo Division
Old Mansfield Road
Wooster, Ohio 44691

Center for Research Libraries
6050 South Kenwood Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637

Centro de Microfilmación
Sistema de Bibliotecas
Universidad de Puerto Rico - Río Piedras
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931

Chadwyck-Healey Ltd.
Cambridge Place
Cambridge CB2 1NR, England
(in North America): 1101 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

General Microfilm Company
80 Coolidge Hill Road
Watertown, MA 02172

IDC
Inter Documentation Company bv
P.O. Box 11205
2301 EE Leiden, Netherlands

Irish Microforms, Ltd.
35 Kildare Street
Dublin 2, Ireland

KTO
Microform Division
Route 100
Millwood, New York 10546

Microfilm Ltd.
Main Street
East Ardsley
Wakefield
West Yorkshire WF3 2AT, England

Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55101

New York Public Library
NYPL Reprographic Services
Room 67
11 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Research Publications
12 Lunar Drive, Drawer AB
Woodbridge, CT 06525

Scholarly Resources Inc.
104 Greenhill Avenue
Wilmington, DE 19805-1897

Southwest Micropublishing Inc.
2627 East Yandell
El Paso, TX 79903

University Publications of America
4520 East-West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-3389

V. Supplemental Bibliography on Film Sets and Holdings

Albert James Diaz, "Selected List of Microreproduced Material Relating to Latin America," Working Paper No. 6, *Final Report and Working Papers, SALALM 9* (St. Louis, MO: 1964), p. 161-172.

Pedro González García, translated by Thomas A. Bourke, "Historical Documentation and Digital Conversion of Images at the Proyecto de Informatización of the Archivo General de Indias, Seville," *Microform Review* 18-4 (Fall, 1989), p. 217-221.

Margaret Johnson, "Latin American Material in Microformat in the British Library," in *Intellectual Migrations: Transcultural Contributions of European and Latin American Emigres. SALALM Papers (31: Berlin, 1986)* (Madison: SALALM Secretariat, 1987), p. 283-287.

John M. Kinney, "The Texas Consortium to Microfilm Mexican Archival Resources," *College & Research Libraries* 32-5 (Sept., 1971), p. 376-380.

Richard I. Korman, "Government Publications of the Latin American and Caribbean Region in Microform," *Microform Review* 9-4 (Fall, 1980), p. 220-227.

Carmen Liter Mayayo with the collaboration of Isabel Lozano, translated by Thomas A. Bourke, "The Reproduction in Microform of the Cartographic Collections of the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid," *Microform Review* 18-3 (Summer, 1989), p. 135-136.

Luisa Martin-Meras, translated by Thomas A. Bourke, "Cartographic Materials in Microform at the Museo Naval, Madrid," *Microform Review* 17-1 (February, 1988), p. 14-16.

Ted F. Powell, "The Miracle of Microfilm: The Foundation of the Largest Genealogical Record Collection in the World," *Microform Review* 14-3 (Summer, 1985), p. 148-156.

Ernesto de la Torre Villar, "Report on the Microfilm Obtained from UNESCO's Microfilm Mobile Unit for Preservation, Reproduction and Distribution by the Committee on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History," Special Report No. 4, *Final Report and Working Papers, SALALM 5* (New York: 1960), p. 295-300.

John G. Veenstra, "Cooperative Microfilming for the Caribbean Area," in Alma Jordan, ed., *Research Library Cooperation in the Caribbean: Papers of the First and Second Conferences of the Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1973), p. 60-71.

Sabine Zehrer, "Latin American Materials in Microformats in the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Berlin," in *Intellectual Migrations: Transcultural Contributions of European and Latin American Emigres. SALALM Papers (31: Berlin, 1986)* (Madison; SALALM Secretariat, 1987), p. 288-291.

Appendix B: Summary Results of Sample Surveys Concerning Preservation Information

A. Comparison of selected author or title listings from four major bibliographic sources to microforms.

entry	*number of entries for each source*			
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*
Argentina (A)	194	38	46	5
Bolivia (A)	102	23	18	3
Brazil (A)	200	47	47	10
Costa Rica (A)	65	20	14	3
Dominican Rep. (A)	35	10	11	4
Ecuador (A)	63	19	16	6
Peru (A)	132	40	26	5
Venezuela (A)	176	24	15	1
Buenos Aires (A)	62	13	0	1
Caracas (A)	7	2	1	0
Lima (A)	19	9	1	5
Arenas (A)	2	0	0	0
García (A)	155	3	5	16
González (A)	118	4	2	6
Martínez (A)	87	1	3	4
Núñez (A)	46	0	0	4
Boletín (T)	31	40	4	1
Gaceta (T)	17	18	12	0
Gazeta (T)	3	6	43	0
Informe (T)	2	5	1	3
Revista (T)	210	157	46	0

col. A, *National Register of Microform Masters.* (NRMM)
col. B, *Guide to Microforms in Print.* (MIP)
col. C, *Microfilming Projects Newsletter.* (MPN)
col. D, *Bibliographic Guide to Microform Publications.* (BGM)

("A" indicates that only author entries were tallied; "T" indicates that only title entries were tallied. Where detected, duplicate entries have been omitted. For entries not specific to Latin America (personal names; titles like "Boletín" or "Revista"), only known Latin American materials have been tallied. Some sources, particularly MIP and BGM, suffer from occasional coding errors for initial articles in titles and the consequent misfiling of entries. The tallies do not adjust for such anomalies.)

B. Main entry "Venezuela": 177 author or title entries.

1. Report sources for the existence of microfilm. (Alternate forms of entry may result in underrepresentation of duplication.):

NRMM only:	141
MPN only:	14
BGM only:	3
MIP only:	4
MIP plus *MPN* plus *NRMM*:	6
MPN plus *NRMM*:	5
MIP plus *NRMM*:	3
MPN plus *BGM*:	1

2. Sources for microfilm. (Names for film producers are those given in each bibliographic source. Some commercial sources, in particular, have changed since the listings were printed.):

New York Public Library:	64
Library of Congress:	45
General Microfilm Company:	44
IDC:	13
Research Publications:	7
Univ. of California, Berkeley:	3
Datamics:	3
Source not available:	3
Kraus Thompson:	1
University of North Carolina:	1
Chadwyck-Healey:	1
Lost Cause Press:	1
Brookhaven Press:	1
National Library of Medicine:	1
University of Texas:	1

C. Main entry "Caracas" (all author entries): 10 entries.

1. Reporting sources for the existence of microfilm. (See note under B.1.):

NRMM only:	7
MPN only:	2
MIP only:	1

2. Sources of microfilm. (See note under B.2.):

New York Public Library:	6
General Microfilm Company:	3
University Microfilms:	1
University of Texas:	1
University of Minnesota:	1

D. Main entry (all titles) "Revista": 387 total.

1. Reporting sources for the existence of microfilm. (See note under B.1.):

NRMM only:	117
MPN only:	90
MIP only:	29
BGM only:	0
MPN plus *NRMM*:	33
MIP plus *NRMM*:	21
MIP plus *MPN* plus *NRMM*:	13
MIP plus *MPN*:	4

2. Sources of microfilm. (See note under B.2.):

New York Public Library:	72
University of Texas:	64
Library of Congress:	47
University Microfilms:	36
Datamics:	35
General Microfilm Company:	14
National Library of Medicine:	12
University of Kentucky:	12
Yale University:	12
Biblioteca Nacional, Brazil:	11
University of Toronto:	11
Harvard College:	8
Countway Library of Medicine:	6
Southern Baptist Convention:	6
Information unavailable:	6
University of Wisconsin:	4
Custom Microfilm Systems:	4
Kraus Thompson:	3
Hoover Institution:	2
Biblioteca Santa Ana (Spain):	2
Indiana University:	2
Brookhaven Press:	2
University of Kansas:	1
Catholic Microfilm Center:	1
University of Illinois:	1
Columbia University:	1
Center for Research Libraries:	1
Princeton University:	1
Univ. of California, Berkeley:	1
Louisiana State University:	1
University of Utah:	1
IDC:	1

Appendix C: Text of Questionnaire; Survey Responses

I. Text of Questionnaire

Dear _____;

I write for your help in systematizing our knowledge of Latin American microfilms produced and available outside of Latin America itself. The Washington-based Commission on Preservation and Access, on its own initiative and upon request from various Latin American institutions, seeks to develop a more refined sense of what has been filmed in North America [and elsewhere], where information about this filming is available, the nature of this information, the adequacy of master negatives, and the availability of positive copies. The immediate goal is to minimize unnecessary filming duplication between North and South. (A parallel effort to gather information is being planned for Latin America.) Over a longer term, we hope to move toward a coordinated, global strategy to preserve Latin America's intellectual patrimony.

As you may know, the *National Register of Microform Masters* is currently being converted to automated form. Our survey does not seek to anticipate *NRMM* online, but is rather directed at providing complementary data that will help us understand strengths, patterns, problems, and gaps in existing Latin Americanist preservation activity.

I would very much appreciate your responses to the following questions:

1. A. Does your institution have a list of Latin American microfilm masters? (If feasible, please attach a copy or indicate how one may be obtained.)

B. If a separate list of Latin American film masters is not available, do you have more general lists of locally-produced microfilm?

2. A. Do all your master negatives meet archival standards?

B. Are your master negatives stored in archival conditions?

C. Can you produce positive copies from your microfilm negatives?

D. What is the appropriate contact person/address for film orders? (If possible, please attach any sheet of ordering instructions.)

3. A. To what sources has your institution reported its Latin American microfilm masters?

NRMM
OCLC
RLIN
SALALM's *Microfilming Projects Newsletter*
internal finding lists
other
none

B. Is information consistently available in any one of these sources? (That is, does a single source bring together data on *all* your master negatives?)

4. A. Please indicate the predominant nature of bibliographic control for your institution's Latin American microform masters:

Full, automated catalog records
Nonstandard automated records
Full manual cataloging
Nonstandard manual records
Control based on abbreviated collection title plus finding aid
Combination (please indicate the approximate proportion of filmed materials that corresponds to each category)
Other

B. For serials, do bibliographic records include complete holdings statements, or is detailed holdings information otherwise available?

C. Have there been major shifts in how your institution processes and controls its microfilm masters, for example reflecting the implementation of automated processing, or organizational transformations? (That is, have microfilms been handled in substantially different ways at different points in time, and are such variations reflected in quality of film, adequacy of bibliographic description, or availability of copies?)

I will very much appreciate your responses to these questions. I also welcome any additional thoughts and comments, for example on general patterns of strengths and weakness in Latin American filming. This survey, and some associated work, will result in a report due later this spring. I will see that you receive a copy.

Many thanks, and best wishes—

II. Survey Responses*

A. North American Institutions

Institutions Indicating Significant Latin Americanist Filming Prior to 1990

1. Columbus Memorial Library (OAS)
Contact address: Columbus Memorial Library
E. Ney Benítez, Reference Librarian
19th and Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

2. Family History Library (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)
Contact address: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Family History Department
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

3. Harvard University Library
Contact address: Photographic Services Division
90 Widener
Harvard College Library
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

4. Hoover Institution
Contact address: Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace
Photographic Services
Hoover Institution Library, Room 113
Stanford, California 94305-6010

5. New York Public Library
Contact address: The New York Public Library
Reprographic Services
5th Avenue and 42nd Street
New York, New York 10018

6. Princeton University
Contact addresses:
—For titles on the Latin American list:
Latin American Collection
Princeton University Libraries
One Washington Road
Princeton, New Jersey 08544-2098;
—For other Princeton microfilm:
Photographic Services
Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

7. Sutro Branch, California State Library (San Francisco)
Contact address: W. Michael Mathes Sutro Library
480 Winston Drive
San Francisco, California 94132

8. Tulane University
Contact address (for the Latin American Library):
Guillermo Náñez-Falcón, Director
Latin American Library
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

9. Yale University
Contact address: Latin American Collection
Yale University Library
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Institutions Indicating Little Latin Americanist Filming Prior to 1990

1. Columbia University
Contact address: Yvonne Burton
110 Butler Library
Columbia University
535 West 114th Street
New York, New York 10027

2. Cornell University

3. Indiana University

4. Ohio State University

5. Pennsylvania State University
Contact address: Inter Library Loan Division
Pattee Library
The Pennsylvania State University Libraries
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

6. Trinity University (Texas)

7. University of Arizona

8. University of California, Berkeley (General Library)
Contact address: ILL Office
Doe Library
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

9. University of California, San Diego
Contact address: Preservation Office
Central University Library C-075-G
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92093-0175

10. University of Illinois
Contact address [i.e., survey completed by]:
Carl W. Deal
Collection Development Officer
University of Illinois Library
1408 North Gregory Drive
Urbana, Illinois 61801

11. University of Minnesota

12. University of North Carolina
Contact address: Jerry Cotten
Library Photographic Services
C #3934 Wilson Library
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

13. University of Toronto

14. University of Wisconsin, Madison
Contact address: Interlibrary Loan Department
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

15. Washington University (St. Louis)

Response Pending or Institution Not Located

—Institutions Expected to Indicate Significant Latin Americanist Filming Prior to 1990

1. The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
2. The Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas
3. The Center for Research Libraries
4. Historical Archives of Brazilian Workers (Italy)
5. Información Documental de América Latina (IDAL)
6. The Library of Congress
7. Pan American Institute of Geography and History
8. University of Florida
9. University of Kansas

—Institutions Expected to Indicate Little Latin Americanist Filming Prior to 1990

1. Duke University
2. Joint University Libraries (Tennessee)
3. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin
4. Los Angeles County Law Library
5. Minnesota Historical Society
6. Ohio University
7. St. Mary's University (Texas)
8. Texas State Library
9. Texas Tech University
10. University of California - Davis
11. University of California - Los Angeles
12. University of Massachusetts
13. University of Miami
14. University of New Mexico
15. University of Notre Dame
16. University of Texas - Arlington
17. University of Texas - El Paso
18. University of Virginia

B. Commercial Micropublishers and Vendors
(limited to firms with Latin Americanist offerings)

1. Datamics
Circulates brochures and lists film in *Guide to Microforms in Print.* Film carries full manual cataloging. Preservation masters meet archival standards and are housed in archival conditions; positive copies are available.
Address: Datamics Inc.
170 Broadway, #201
New York, New York 10038

2. Inter Documentation Company (IDC)
Circulates brochures, and offers finding aids and catalogs in conjunction with abbreviated collection titles. Records include serial holdings information. Preservation masters meet archival standards and are housed in archival conditions; positive copies are available. Negotiations are reported underway to catalog more collections on OCLC and/or RLIN.
Address: Inter Documentation Company bv
P.O. Box 11205
2301EE Leiden, The Netherlands

3. Research Publications
Circulates brochures and provides finding aids in conjunction with abbreviated collection titles. Preservation masters meet archival standards and are housed in archival conditions; positive copies are available. "Printed material will be cataloged into UTLAS/RLIN/OCLC in future projects."
Address: Research Publications, Inc.
Marketing Department
12 Lunar Drive, Drawer A/B
Woodbridge, Connecticut 06525

4. Scholarly Resources
Circulates brochures and an annual catalog ("1990/91" is the latest); copyrighted film sets are reported to the Library of Congress. Internal finding lists are also maintained. Preservation masters meet archival standards and are housed in archival conditions; positive copies are available.
Address: Scholarly Resources, Inc.
104 Greenhill Avenue
Wilmington, Delaware 19805-1897

5. Southwest Micropublishing
Circulates brochures and a catalog ("1991/2" is the latest). Bibliographic control entails nonstandard manual records. Southwest's preservation masters meet archival standards; film acquired from other sources may not. Preservation masters are housed in archival conditions; positive copies are available.
Address: Southwest Micropublishing, Inc.
2627 East Yandell Drive
El Paso, Texas 79903

6. University Publications of America
Circulates lists and brochures; internal finding lists are available. Preservation masters meet archival standards and are housed in archival conditions; positive copies are available. Some titles, such as "Latin American Pamphlets from Yale," were acquired from other filmers.
Address: University Publications of America
4520 East-West Highway
Bethesda, Maryland 20814-3389

Response Not Received:

1. Bay Microfilms, Inc. (a.k.a. "Library Microfilms")
2. Chadwyck-Healey
3. General Microfilm Company
4. Kraus Thomson
5. NCR

C. European Institutional Filmers

1. The British Library
Address: The British Library
Reference Division
Great Russell Street
London WC1 3DG, England

2. Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (The Netherlands)

3. University of Essex (United Kingdom)

Response Not Received:

1. Glasgow University
2. Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Berlin

D. Latin American and Caribbean Institutional Filmers

1. Barbados, Department of Archives

2. Barbados, National Library Service

3. Universidad de Puerto Rico
Address: Mr. José Luis Torres
Microfilming Center, Library System
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Box 23302
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931-3302

4. University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados

5. University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.
Address: The Campus Librarian
The Main Library
University of the West Indies
St. Augustine, Trinidad
Trinidad and Tobago

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* These data reflect responses to the questionnaire reproduced above (Appendix C.I), occasionally as interpreted by the author. There has been no attempt to correct errors or resolve anomalies, for instance where an institution that registered filming projects with *MPN* reported no activity on the questionnaire.

APPENDIX D: PRINCETON CATALOGING RECORD FOR A COLLECTION OF EPHEMERAL MATERIALS (FROM RLIN)

BKS/PROD Books LON NJPG87-B6311

Women in Brazil, 1978-1986 [microform] -- Brazil : various publishers, 1978-1987.
95 items ; ill., maps.
Includes posters.
Microfilm. Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Library, 1986-89. 2 microfilm reel ; 35 mm. Low reduction.

1. Women--Brazil. 2. Feminism--Brazil. 3. Women--Health and hygiene--Brazil. 4. Women, Black--Brazil. I. Silva, Maria Alice. Discrimina c ao 'a ascens ao da mulher aos escal oes sociais. II. Encontro Nacional de Sa ude da Mulher (1st : 1984 : S ao Paulo, Brazil) Formas de organiza c ao e atua c ao. III. Centro de Orienta c ao Jur idica e de Encaminhamento 'a Mulher. IV. Porto, Comba Marques. Mulher e Constituinte. V. Dabat, Christine. Mulheres nas organiza c oes profissionais. VI. S ao Paulo (Brazil : State). Conselho Estadual da Condi c ao Feminina. VII. As Mulheres e a Sa ude. VIII. Direitos da Mulher. IX. Sexo expl icito (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) no. 4, 7-8. X. Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (Brazil) XI. Ida, Ivete Tiyomi. M ao-de-Obra feminina no Munic ipio da Capital. XII. D ecada da mulher, 1976-1985, Avalia c ao. XIII. A Empregada dom estica. XIV. Pontificia Universidade Cat olica do Rio de Janeiro. N ucleo de Estudos sobre a Mulher. XV. A Realidade da mulher trabalhadora. XVI. Morais, Lu isa. Em defesa dos direitos e da emancipa c ao da mulher. XVII. Ribeiro, Herval Pina. Trabalho da mulher e do menor. XVIII. Clube de m aes e grupos de mulheres de S ao Paulo. XIX. Dereito de ter ou n ao ter filhos no Brasil. XX. Mulher trabalhadora. XXI. Confer^encia Nacional de Sa ude (Brazil) (8th : 1986 : Brasilia, Brazil) Relat orio final. XXII. Viol^encia contra mulheres e menores. XXIII. Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (Brazil) Propostas 'a Assembl eia Nacional Constituinte. XXIV. Associa c ao das Donas de Casa do Distrito Federal (Brazil) Estatuto.
XXV. Mulher negra, travessia. XXVI. Rufino, Alzira. Mulher negra tem hist oria. XXVII. Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (Brazil) Gu ia de defesa das mulheres contra a viol^encia. XXVIII. Aborto.

ID: NJPG87-B6311 CC: 9994 DCF: a
CALL: \MICRO-\FILM\ 05731

Appendix E: Recent Latin Americanist Preservation Microfilming Projects Funded by Grants

(as Reported in *College & Research Libraries News*, 1985-1990)

Dec., 1987: $155,000 from Title II-C to the State University of New York at Buffalo to create 5,500 catalog records for materials in the "Latin American Documents" collection marketed by General Microfilm Corporation.

Oct., 1988: $64,000 from Title II-C to the University of New Mexico to microfilm "newspapers, monographs and political ephemera published in Oaxaca between the late eighteenth and the early twentieth centuries."

Sept., 1989: $64,042 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Hoover Institution to preserve 1,438 "books, periodicals, government papers, and pamphlets that document the career and political impact of Argentine leader Juan Perón."

Oct., 1989: RLG's "Great Collections Microfilming Project" reported to include 4,500 volumes from the University of Florida's "Caribbean Basin Collection."

Oct., 1989: $142,947 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas, to "preserve on microfilm several thousand valuable books and pamphlets on Mexican history that are on the verge of disintegration."

Oct., 1990: $487,717 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the University of Illinois to microfilm "4,500 deteriorating volumes in German, Brazilian, and Argentine literature."

Oct., 1990: $30,324 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Virgin Islands Division of Libraries, Archives, and Museums to microfilm 205 land transaction, probate, and court record books from St. Croix, 1778-1958.

Tulane University, the University of North Carolina, and Duke University are all filming Latin Americanist materials in conjunction with a cooperative project organized by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries.

"WHAT WE HAVE SAVED"

****

PRESERVED RESEARCH COLLECTIONS ON LATIN AMERICA

THESE COLLECTIONS OF SCHOLARLY AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE -- ONCE IN DANGER OF DETERIORATION BECAUSE OF EMBRITTLED PAPER -- HAVE BEEN PRESERVED AND ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES, UNIVERSITIES, AND LIBRARIES.

The following list of rescued collections was derived from descriptions of preservation grants supplied by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the U.S. Department of Education, New York State Library, and the National Library of Medicine.

Most of the saved materials have been microfilmed. If other preservation measures were taken, they are so noted, e.g., reprinting on alkaline paper, conservation. Each entry contains:

** A brief description of the preserved collection (taken directly from granting agency files);*

**The name and location of the institution that received the grant funds for preservation;*

**A shortened name of the granting agency and the date of grant. See the Sources section for further information.*

Additional bibliographic information -- such as individual titles, authors, subject access, and location of materials -- can be found in the RLIN and OCLC databases or the National Register of Microform Masters (NRMM), which are available at nearly all college and university libraries.

This listing is extracted from a more extensive database
of preserved collections as a support document
for the report to the Commission:
The Production and Bibliographic Control of Latin American
Preservation Microforms in the United States,
by Dan C. Hazen, Selector for Latin America, Spain, and Portugal,
Harvard University Library, June 1991

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standard for Information Sciences-Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials ANSI Z39.48-1984.

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"WHAT WE HAVE SAVED"

PRESERVED RESEARCH COLLECTIONS

ON

LATIN AMERICA

**Argentine, German, and Brazilian literature; 4,500 volumes.
University of Illinois, Urbana
Champaign, IL
NEH, 90

**Argentine legal serials dating primarily from 1870 to 1985.
Columbia University
New York, NY
NEH, 91

**Baker, Edward, maritime journals; an edition of the journals, 1848-61, of a Yankee who went to sea at 16 and became master of vessel at 24 -- a complete and literate record of a 13-year sailing career that took him to the Mediterranean, Baltic, and White seas, to South Africa, South America, San Francisco, around the Horn, and around the world. Alkaline book - three volumes are projected.
Eastern Michigan University (editor)
Publisher to be arranged
NHPRC, Hist. Doc. Ed. 88

**Benson, Nettie Lee, Latin American Collection; 6,300 volumes of Mexican history.
University of Texas, Austin
Austin, TX
NEH, 89

**Bolivia; pamphlets and monographs -- contents include political and public policy announcements, debates, party platforms, opinions, and political discussions, dating from 1850 to present.
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA
II-C, 85

**Brazil small press publications (conservation).
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
II-C, 89

**Brazilian, German, and Argentine literature; 4,500 volumes.
University of Illinois, Urbana
Champaign, IL
NEH, 90

**de Vargas, Diego, journals; an English-language edition of the journals and other papers of a Spanish governor of "New Mexico," covering the period from 1680 to 1710, gathered from scattered sources in the United States, Spain, and Mexico. Describes the rebellions of most native peoples in the 1690s, and reflects how their resistance, accommodation, and their

struggle for survival helped define the Native American and Hispanic culture that flourishes today. Alkaline book - six volumes are planned. 1991 grant in progress.
University of New Mexico Press (publisher)
University of New Mexico (editor)
NHPRC, Hist. Doc. Ed. 88

**Honduras, National Archives of government records to be added to the Latin American Research Collection at the University of Texas Library; microfilming and preparation of finding aids; History-Latin American and Caribbean.
University of Texas (Arlington)
NEH, Access 82

**Latin America; 8,500 individual pamphlets, monographs and serials, posters, broadsides and flyers that collectively document the socio-economic and political life of 20th-century Latin America.
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ
II-C, 86, 88

**Latin American Documents; microform sets that comprise the collection. Primarily 19th and 20th century publications in all subject areas that are in the public domain selected from the "Recent Books" section of the Inter-American Review of Bibliography and the National Union Catalog. The collection also includes later editions of works originally published in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries that are recorded in Jose Toribio Medina's Bibliotheca-Hispanoamericana, 1493-1810 (catalog).
State University of New York, Buffalo
Buffalo, NY
II-C, 87, 88

**Latin American ministries; annual representing the most extensive governmental records available.
Center for Research Libraries
Chicago, IL
NEH, 86

**Loomis, Francis B.; papers, 1835-1959, of an important turn-of-the-century official in the Department of State. The materials include official and personal correspondence, reports, legal briefs, speeches, publications, photographs, and newspaper clippings. Includes correspondence dealing with Loomis's role in crises involving Venezuela, Santo Domingo, and the Panama Canal; his role during the negotiating of the Russo-Japanese War settlement; and his participation in Republican politics, 1898-1912. Microfilm - 9 reels, 23-page guide (1975).
Stanford University Libraries (publisher)
NHPRC, Hist. Doc. Ed. 88

**Mexican history in the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection; 6,300 volumes.
University of Texas, Austin
Austin, TX
NEH, 89

**Mexican politics, economics, and education; Guatemalan history and politics; Latin American literature and literary criticism. 4,200 late 19th and early 20th century publications.
University of Texas, austin
Austin, TX
NEH, 91

**Mexican State of Oaxaca; largely unknown research materials pertaining to history and culture from pre-Columbian time through the early 20th century; the collection includes long runs of newspapers not

held in the United States, as well as many rare, fragile, and specialized monographs and pamphlets published in the 18th and 19th centuries (conservation).
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
II-C, 88

**New Mexico, Mexican Archives of, 1821-1846, in the Archives Division of the State of New Mexico Records Center; official administrative records of the Mexican government in New Mexico. Separate calendar of documents. Microfilm - 43 reels, 26-page guide (1969).
New Mexico State Records Center and Archives (publisher)
NHPRC, Hist. Doc. Ed. 88

**New Mexico, Spanish Archives of, 1621-1821, in the Archives Division of the State of New Mexico Records Center; administrative and judicial records and journals of the Spanish government in New Mexico. Does not include materials on Spanish exploration and land grants. Separate calendar of documents. Microfilm - 23 reels, 23-page guide (1967).
New Mexico State Records Center and Archives (publisher)
NHPRC, Hist. Doc. Ed. 88

**Peron, Juan, Argentinean leader, and the political and cultural aspects of Peronism; 1,438 books, serials, government papers, and pamphlets that document his career.
Stanford University
Stanford, CA
NEH, 89

**Puerto Rico, 1.5 million newspaper pages.
University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras
Rio Piedras, PR
NEH, 88

**San Carlos Club Collection in the Cuban Amercan archives containing historic materials from 1892 to 1970; microfilming and preservation; History - Latin American and Caribbean; History-United States.
University of Texas (Austin)
NEH, Access 81

**von Steuben, General Friedrich Wilhelm; the papers of the Revolutionary War general, containing nearly 4,000 documents from more than 100 institutional sources in the United States, Europe, and Latin America. The papers cover von Steuben's years in America and include correspondence, legal reports, and dispatches to Congress and State legislatures. Translation abstracts for materials not in English are provided. Microfilm - 7 reels, 160-page guide/index (1984).
Kraus International Publications (publisher)
NHPRC, Hist. Doc. Ed. 88

Compiled from direct source materials, with the assistance and cooperation of: The National Endowment for the Humanities' Office of Preservation and the Division of Research Programs, Access Projects, the HEA Title II-C Strengthening Research Library Resources Program (Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education), the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Conservation/Preservation Program, New York State Library, National Library of Medicine Preservation Program for the Biomedical Literature.

The Commission on Preservation and Access
Washington, D.C.
1991

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National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Research Programs, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20506, (202)642-5480.

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National Archives and Records Administration, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Records Program, Washington, DC 20408 (202)501-5610.

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Library Programs, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20208-1430 (202)357-6303.

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Conservation/Preservation Program, Division of Library Development, New York State Library, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230 (518)474-6971

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NPP BIOMEDICAL LIT

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